

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ANNA A. DAVIS, a Washington resident;  
CHRISTIANA GRACE, LLC, a Washington  
limited liability company; PUNARDEEP  
SANDHU, a Washington resident;  
AMARJEET RANDHAWA, a Washington  
resident; RS SPAS & SALONS LLC, a  
Washington limited liability company; RYAN  
HOLLIS, a Washington resident; JASON  
BLEICK and KAREN BLEICK, Washington  
residents; BEAUTY IN SPOKANE, LLC, a  
Washington limited liability company; GREG  
KELLY and ROBIN KELLY, Michigan  
residents; AVATAR2026 HOLDINGS, INC.,  
a Michigan corporation; THOMAS  
CUTHBERT, a Minnesota resident; LAURA  
CHARBONEAU, a Minnesota resident;  
MIDWEST BEAUTY, INC., a Minnesota  
corporation; ON CALL ENTERPRISES,  
INC., a Georgia corporation; and MIVAS,  
LLC, an Idaho limited liability company,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SEVA BEAUTY, LLC, an Illinois limited  
liability company; VASILIOS MANIATIS,  
an Illinois resident; SONAL MANIATIS, an  
Illinois resident; KARI COMROV, an Illinois  
resident; BREE VISCIA, an Illinois resident;  
and JONATHAN KITTNER, an Illinois  
resident,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:17-cv-00547-TSZ

**AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
RESCISSION AND DAMAGES**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**



1 Plaintiffs allege as follows:

2 **I. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE**

3 1. Plaintiffs purchased multiple franchises (the “Franchises”) from Defendant Seva  
4 Beauty, LLC (“Seva”).

5 2. Plaintiff Anna A. Davis (“Davis”) is an individual residing in King County,  
6 Washington. Davis purchased three franchises from Seva on or about August 20, 2015.

7 3. Plaintiff Christiana Grace, LLC (“Christiana Grace”) is a Washington limited  
8 liability company operating in Skagit County, Washington. Davis is the sole member of  
9 Christiana Grace. Davis assigned all rights and delegated all duties related to her Seva  
10 franchise to Christiana Grace on or about April 27, 2016, with Seva’s consent.

11 4. Plaintiffs Punardeep Sandhu (“Sandhu”) and Amarjeet Randhawa (“Randhawa”)  
12 are individuals residing in Kitsap County, Washington. Sandhu and Randhawa jointly  
13 purchased one franchise from Seva around August 2013.

14 5. Plaintiff RS Spas & Salons, LLC (“RS Spas”) is a Washington limited liability  
15 company operating in Kitsap County, Washington. Sandhu and Randhawa are the sole  
16 members of RS Spas. Sandhu and Randhawa assigned all rights and delegated all duties related  
17 to their Seva franchise to RS Spas, with Seva’s consent.

18 6. Plaintiff Ryan Hollis (“Hollis”) is an individual residing in King County,  
19 Washington. Hollis purchased three franchises from Seva on or about July 8, 2016.

20 7. Plaintiffs Jason Bleick and Karen Bleick (collectively, the “Bleicks”) are  
21 individuals residing in Spokane County, Washington. The Bleicks jointly purchased a  
22 franchise from Seva on or about March 25, 2016.

23 8. Plaintiff Beauty in Spokane, LLC (“Beauty in Spokane”) is a Washington  
24 limited liability company operating in Spokane County, Washington. The Bleicks are the sole  
25 members of Beauty in Spokane. The Bleicks assigned all rights and delegated all duties related  
26 to their Seva franchises to Beauty in Spokane, with Seva’s consent.



1           9.       Plaintiffs Greg and Robin Kelly (collectively, the “Kellys”) are individuals  
2 residing in Macomb County, Michigan.

3           10.       Plaintiff Avatar2026 Holdings, Inc. (“Avatar2026”) is a Michigan corporation  
4 with its principal place of business in Macomb County, Michigan. The Kellys are the sole  
5 shareholders of Avatar2026. The Kellys and Avatar2026 purchased several Seva franchises on  
6 or about January 15, 2016.

7           11.       Plaintiffs Thomas Cuthbert (“Cuthbert”) and Laura Charboneau (“Charboneau”)  
8 are individuals residing in Ramsey County, Minnesota. Cuthbert and Charboneau jointly  
9 purchased three Seva franchises on or about March 25, 2016.

10          12.       Plaintiff Midwest Beauty, Inc. (“Midwest Beauty”) is a Minnesota corporation  
11 with its principal place of business in Ramsey County, Minnesota. Cuthbert and Charboneau  
12 are the sole shareholders of Midwest Beauty. Cuthbert and Charboneau assigned all rights and  
13 delegated all duties related to their franchises to Midwest Beauty, with Seva’s consent.

14          13.       Plaintiff On Call Enterprises, Inc. (“On Call Enterprises”) is a Georgia  
15 corporation with its principal place of business in Gwinnett County, Georgia. Susan Call and  
16 Michael Call are the sole shareholders of On Call Enterprises. The Calls reside in Gwinnett  
17 County, Georgia. On Call Enterprises purchased three franchises from Seva on or about April  
18 15, 2016.

19          14.       Plaintiff Mivas, LLC (“Mivas”) is an Idaho limited liability company operating  
20 in Ada County, Idaho. Travis Hawkes (“Hawkes”) and Michael D. Payne (“Payne”) are the  
21 sole shareholders of Mivas. Hawkes and Payne reside in Ada County, Idaho. Mivas purchased  
22 three franchises from Seva on or about March 26, 2016.

23          15.       Defendant Seva is an Illinois limited liability company with its principal place of  
24 business in Lake County, Illinois. Seva sold the Franchises to Plaintiffs.

25          16.       Defendants Vasilios Maniatis and Sonal Maniatis (collectively, the  
26 “Maniatises”) are individuals residing in Lake County, Illinois. The Maniatises are the sole  
27



1 members of Seva and directly or indirectly participated in or controlled Seva's unlawful actions  
2 described herein.

3 17. Defendant Kari Comrov ("Comrov") is an individual residing in Cook County,  
4 Illinois. Comrov is Seva's Chief of Staff and directly or indirectly participated in or controlled  
5 Seva's unlawful actions described herein.

6 18. Defendant Bree Viscia ("Viscia") is an individual residing in Cook County,  
7 Illinois. Viscia is Seva's Senior Director of Operations or Director of Spa Operations, and  
8 Viscia directly or indirectly participated in or controlled Seva's unlawful actions described  
9 herein.

10 19. Defendant Jonathan Kittner ("Kittner") is an individual residing in DuPage  
11 County, Illinois. Kittner was Seva's Director of Operations in 2015-16, and he directly or  
12 indirectly participated in or controlled many of Seva's unlawful actions described herein.

13 20. Diversity jurisdiction is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441.  
14 Plaintiffs are residents of Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, Georgia, and Idaho. Defendants  
15 are citizens of Illinois. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.

16 21. Venue is proper in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of  
17 Washington pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Plaintiffs' claims in this litigation arise out of  
18 Defendants' actions relating to sales of the Franchises to Plaintiffs, including sales of franchises  
19 to the majority of Plaintiffs residing and operating Franchises in the area encompassed by the  
20 U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington.

## 21 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

22 22. Seva sells "fast-casual spa" franchises that provide brow-shaping, facial  
23 "threading," lash extensions, facial treatments, and various forms of skincare and similar  
24 treatments.

25 23. Seva franchises primarily operate inside Walmart stores and rely on foot traffic  
26 from Walmart customers.



1           24. In connection with the sale of the Franchises to Plaintiffs, Seva intentionally  
2 omitted financial information from its Financial Disclosure Document ("FDD") regarding a  
3 significant number of Seva franchises. Instead, Seva only provided limited financial  
4 information from a handful of its most profitable store locations. In addition, the circumstances  
5 and business practices at Seva's most profitable store locations were materially different than  
6 the circumstances and business practices encouraged by Seva in a typical Seva franchise and/or  
7 required by law. As a result, the financial information provided in Seva's FDD was misleading  
8 because it failed to provide a complete picture of what Plaintiffs should have expected when  
9 purchasing a Seva franchise.

10           25. Seva made various representations to Plaintiffs about the profitability of Seva  
11 stores that induced Plaintiffs to purchase the Franchises, including statements that the stores  
12 would break even or be profitable within a short period of time (1-3 months, 2-4 months, or 3-6  
13 months, depending on the Plaintiff) and that Plaintiffs could easily earn at least \$90,000 to  
14 \$150,000 in profit per Franchise in the Franchises' second year of operations. After purchasing  
15 the Franchises, Plaintiffs learned that Seva franchises need at least 12 months to break even (if  
16 the franchises ever break even at all), and that even "successful" Seva franchises only make  
17 \$36,000 of profit after three years of operations.

18           26. Seva has refused to allow Plaintiffs to increase the prices that Plaintiffs could  
19 charge customers, but Seva failed to disclose this prohibition and its effect on the Franchises in  
20 its FDD.

21           27. Seva refused to allow Plaintiffs to open their Seva Franchise stores without  
22 employing at least 4-5 licensed estheticians. Seva failed to disclose this requirement and its  
23 effect on the Franchises in its FDD.

24           28. Seva refused to allow Plaintiffs to change their business practices in any  
25 material way without signing a release of all claims against Seva. Seva failed to disclose this  
26 requirement and its effect on the Franchises in its FDD.



1           29.     Seva repeatedly represented that the Franchises could be “manager-managed” so  
2 that Plaintiffs would not be required to work in the store personally. However, after Plaintiffs  
3 purchased the Franchises, Seva staff insisted that Franchise owners needed to spend at least 40  
4 hours per week at the store in order to be successful. Under Seva’s franchise model, the  
5 Franchises cannot be financially profitable as a manager-managed model. Seva failed to  
6 disclose this information and its effect on the Franchises in its FDD.

7           30.     Seva misrepresented that Plaintiffs could open the Franchises in any Walmart  
8 location and that operation in any Walmart store would be profitable. After Plaintiffs  
9 purchased the Franchises, Seva either forced Plaintiffs to select a particular Walmart that was  
10 not in a profitable location and/or placed significant requirements and restrictions on Plaintiffs  
11 in selecting a location. For some Plaintiffs, for instance, Seva prohibited opening a franchise  
12 more than 25 miles away from the owner’s residence, and Seva limited Plaintiffs to opening a  
13 store smaller than 475 square feet with no spa rooms. These requirements, restrictions, and  
14 prohibitions were not disclosed in Seva’s FDD, and Seva did not disclose the effect of those  
15 requirements and restrictions on the Franchises. In addition, Seva failed to provide material  
16 information about the Walmart stores where the Franchises would operate and failed to provide  
17 material information about Seva’s business relationship with Walmart, as well as the effect on  
18 the Franchises of that omitted material information.

19           31.     Seva’s business model is based primarily on handing out discount coupons to  
20 Walmart customers. After purchasing the Franchises, Plaintiffs discovered that Walmart store  
21 rules impose significant restrictions on approaching Walmart customers or advertising within  
22 Walmart or directly outside Walmart. These restrictions and prohibitions were not disclosed in  
23 Seva’s FDD, and Seva did not disclose the effect the restrictions and prohibitions would have  
24 on the Franchises.

25           32.     Seva has required Plaintiffs to make certain minimum product purchases beyond  
26 the products required to operate the Franchises, and then Seva has suddenly switched to inferior  
27



1 product lines without notice. These actions were not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did  
2 not disclose the effect that such actions would have on the Franchises.

3 33. Seva has unilaterally changed its rent structure to the disadvantage of Plaintiffs.  
4 Such a unilateral change was not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did not disclose the effect  
5 such a change would have on the Franchises.

6 34. Seva misrepresented that it would adequately train and support Plaintiffs. Seva  
7 has not provided adequate training and support to Plaintiffs in operating the Franchises. For  
8 instance, Seva's "support" often features inexperienced and unlicensed Seva representatives—  
9 who have never owned or operated a Seva franchise—calling in to Plaintiffs' stores via remote  
10 video call, interrupting Plaintiffs' services, and providing a critique of the Franchises'  
11 operations. Seva's planned conduct was not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did not  
12 disclose the effect that Seva's conduct would have on the Franchises.

13 35. Seva represented to some Plaintiffs that no other business near the Franchises  
14 would be allowed to perform facial threading. After purchasing the Franchises, those Plaintiffs  
15 learned that other businesses within the same Walmart were also performing facial threading,  
16 which diverted business away from the Franchises.

17 36. After some Plaintiffs purchased the Franchises, Seva allowed other franchises to  
18 open stores within a few miles of the location of the Franchises. This close proximity has  
19 diverted business away from the Franchises.

20 37. Seva represented that Plaintiffs did not need any experience in the spa industry  
21 to own a Seva franchise and that experienced employees working as skilled facial "threaders"  
22 were easy to find and train within a short period of time. Seva further represented that if  
23 Plaintiffs could not hire experienced "threaders," then Seva could easily train non-threaders in  
24 10 days remotely via video. Yet Plaintiffs later learned that threaders are in high demand and  
25 are very difficult to find, and significant training and experience are required—including years  
26 of training to achieve a sufficient skill level to perform threading services on clients. Some  
27 states even require licenses for threaders. In addition, threaders generally are not trained in



1 other Seva practice areas, and threading is not taught in most beauty schools. As a result, at  
 2 best, Plaintiffs have been forced to over-staff the Franchises in order to provide sufficient  
 3 services to clients. The actual situation was not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did not  
 4 disclose the effect the actual situation would have on the Franchises.

5 38. Seva represented that it would provide complete construction management,  
 6 contractor bidding, detailed design, space planning, and other project support for Seva's "Spa-  
 7 In-A-Box" program. Yet after at least one Plaintiff purchased a Franchise, Seva failed to  
 8 provide the level of support that Seva represented it would provide. The actual situation was  
 9 not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did not disclose the effect the actual situation would  
 10 have on the Franchises.

11 39. Seva required Plaintiffs to sign waivers and releases of all claims against Seva in  
 12 order to make any changes to operation of the Franchises. Seva's conduct and requirements  
 13 were not disclosed in Seva's FDD, and Seva did not disclose the effect Seva's conduct and  
 14 requirements would have on the Franchises. Further, such demands for waivers and releases  
 15 are unfair and deceptive conduct, and prohibited by applicable franchise laws.

16 40. The Maniatises, Comrov, Viscia, and Kittner directly or indirectly participated  
 17 in or controlled Seva's actions described herein, whether individually or by controlling the  
 18 activities of Seva.

19 41. As a result of the foregoing actions, Plaintiffs have suffered significant financial  
 20 losses in excess of \$2,568,449.27. Specifically:

- 21 a. Defendants caused Davis and Christiana Grace to incur at least \$540,431  
 22 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i) \$94,540 in  
 23 franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; (ii) \$247,961 in  
 24 net operating losses; (iii) \$72,930 in construction costs; and (iv)  
 25 \$125,000 in lost wages due to forgoing other employment in order to  
 26 manage the Franchise.  
 27



- 1 b. Defendants caused Sandhu, Randhawa, and RS Spas to incur at least  
2 \$365,000 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i)  
3 \$40,000 in franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; (ii)  
4 \$255,000 in net operating losses; and (iii) \$70,000 in construction costs.
- 5 c. Defendants caused Hollis to incur at least \$79,872.16 in financial losses  
6 to invest in the Franchises, including: (i) \$78,000 in franchise fees; and  
7 (ii) \$1,872.16 in travel expenses to meet with Seva and purchase the  
8 Franchises.
- 9 d. Defendants caused the Bleicks and Beauty in Spokane to incur at least  
10 \$251,392 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i)  
11 \$59,000 in franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; and  
12 (ii) \$192,392 in net operating losses and construction costs, including  
13 loan fees and interest.
- 14 e. Defendants caused the Kellys and Avatar2026 to incur at least \$237,064  
15 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i) \$77,690 in  
16 franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; and (ii) \$159,374  
17 in net operating losses and construction costs, including loan fees and  
18 interest.
- 19 f. Defendants caused Cuthbert, Charboneau, and Midwest Beauty to incur  
20 at least \$421,200 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises,  
21 including: (i) \$98,000 in franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security  
22 deposit; (ii) \$92,000 in net operational losses; (iii) \$79,000 in  
23 construction costs; (iv) \$140,000 in lost wages due to forgoing other  
24 employment in order to manage the Franchises; and (v) \$12,200 in loan  
25 origination fees and other financial expenses to finance the purchase of  
26 the Franchises.
- 27



g. Defendants caused On Call Enterprises to incur at least \$458,559.91 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i) \$128,000 in franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; (ii) \$243,892.91 in net operating losses and construction costs, including loan fees and interest; and (iii) \$86,667 in lost wages due to forgoing other employment in order to manage the Franchises.

h. Defendants caused Mivas to incur at least \$214,930.20 in financial losses to invest in the Franchises, including: (i) \$138,000 in franchise fees, entrance fees, and rent security deposit; (ii) \$49,552.42 in net operating losses; and (iii) \$27,377.78 in construction costs.

42. On March 21, 2017, Plaintiffs demanded rescission of their Franchises from Seva and return of all financial losses. Seva did not grant Plaintiffs their requested relief. Accordingly, Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit.

### **III. RESCISSION AND DAMAGES FOR VIOLATIONS OF FRANCHISE ACTS**

#### **A. Washington Franchise Act Violations.**

43. Plaintiffs reallege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-42 above and incorporate those allegations herein.

44. The Franchises purchased by or assigned to Davis, Christiana Grace, Sandhu, Randhawa, RS Spas, Hollis, the Bleicks, and Beauty in Spokane (collectively, the “Washington Plaintiffs”) are “franchises” governed by the Washington Franchise Investment Protection Act (the “Washington Franchise Act”), RCW 19.100.010 *et seq.*

45. The Washington Franchise Act provides that it is unlawful in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of a franchise directly or indirectly to: (i) make any untrue statement of material fact; (ii) sell or offer to sell a franchise by means of an untrue statement of a material fact, or by omitting any material fact that would make the statements not misleading; (iii) employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud; or (iv) engage in any act, practice, or course of business to operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser. RCW 19.100.170(1)-(4).



1           46.     The Washington Franchise Act further states that it is unlawful to: (i) require a  
2 franchisee to purchase or lease particular goods or services, unless the franchisor can establish  
3 that the restrictions are reasonably necessary and do not substantially affect competition; (ii)  
4 require a franchisee to assent to a release or waiver to relieve any person from liability under  
5 the Washington Franchise Act; and (iii) impose any standard of conduct on the franchisee that  
6 is not reasonable and necessary. RCW 19.100.180(2)(b), (g), (h).

7           47.     The Washington Franchise Act also provides that each franchisor must deal with  
8 franchisees in good faith. RCW 19.100.180(1).

9           48.     Defendants willfully and knowingly made false, misleading, unfair, and  
10 deceptive statements to the Washington Plaintiffs in connection with the sale of the Franchises,  
11 including the statements described herein.

12           49.     Since purchasing the Franchises, the Washington Plaintiffs have learned that  
13 Defendants' statements were false, misleading, unfair, and deceptive.

14           50.     Defendants have refused to deal with the Washington Plaintiffs in good faith.

15           51.     Defendants have improperly imposed purchase requirements and standards of  
16 conduct on Plaintiffs that were not reasonably necessary.

17           52.     Defendants have improperly required the Washington Plaintiffs to assent to  
18 releases or waivers of liability under the Washington Franchise Act in order to make any  
19 operational changes to the Franchises. Such releases or waivers are unfair, deceptive, and  
20 invalid under the Washington Franchise Act. RCW 19.100.220.

21           53.     Accordingly, Defendants have willfully and knowingly perpetrated numerous  
22 willful violations of the Washington Franchise Act, including violations of RCW 19.100.170  
23 and RCW 19.100.180. The Maniatises, Comrov, Viscia, and Kittner are liable for directly or  
24 indirectly participating in violations of the Washington Franchise Act, whether individually or  
25 by controlling the activities of Seva.



54. Pursuant to RCW 19.100.190, the Washington Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind all of their Franchises and recover damages against Defendants. The Washington Plaintiffs are entitled to at least \$1,236,695.16 in damages.

55. The Washington Plaintiffs are entitled to recover treble damages and their attorneys' fees and costs. RCW 19.100.190(3).

**B. Michigan Franchise Act Violations.**

56. Plaintiffs reallege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-55 above and incorporate those allegations herein.

57. The Franchises purchased by or assigned to the Kellys and Avatar2026 (collectively, the "Michigan Plaintiffs") are "franchises" governed by the Michigan Franchise Investment Law (the "Michigan Franchise Act"), M.C.L.A. § 445.1501 *et seq.*

58. The Michigan Franchise Act provides that it is unlawful in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of a franchise directly or indirectly to: (i) make any untrue statement of material fact; (ii) omit any material fact that would make any statements made not misleading; (iii) employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud; or (iv) engage in any act, practice, or course of business to operate as a fraud or deceit upon the purchaser. M.C.L.A. § 445.1505(5)(a)-(c).

59. Defendants willfully and knowingly made false, misleading, unfair, and deceptive statements to the Michigan Plaintiffs in connection with the sale of the Franchises, including the statements described herein.

60. Since purchasing the Franchises, the Michigan Plaintiffs have learned that Defendants' statements were false, misleading, unfair, and deceptive.

61. Seva has improperly required the Michigan Plaintiffs to assent to releases or waivers of liability under the Michigan Franchise Act in order to make any operational changes to the Franchises. Such releases or waivers are unfair, deceptive, and invalid under the Michigan Franchise Act. M.C.L.A. § 445.1527.



62. Accordingly, Defendants have willfully and knowingly perpetrated numerous willful violations of the Michigan Franchise Act, including violations of M.C.L.A. § 445.1505. The Maniatises, Comrov, Viscia, and Kittner are liable for directly or indirectly participating in violations of the Michigan Franchise Act, whether individually or by controlling the activities of Seva.

63. Pursuant to M.C.L.A. § 445.1531, the Michigan Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind their Franchises and recover damages against Defendants. The Michigan Plaintiffs are entitled to at least \$237,064 in damages.

64. The Michigan Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their damages, including punitive damages, and their attorneys' fees and costs. M.C.L.A. § 445.1531.

#### **C. Minnesota Franchise Act Violations.**

65. Plaintiffs reallege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-64 above and incorporate those allegations herein.

66. The Franchises purchased by or assigned to Cuthbert, Charboneau, and Midwest Beauty (collectively, the "Minnesota Plaintiffs") are "franchises" governed by the Minnesota Franchise Act (the "Minnesota Franchise Act"), M.S.A. § 80C.01 *et seq.*

67. The Minnesota Franchise Act provides that it is unlawful in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of a franchise to: (i) make any untrue statement of material fact; or (ii) omit any material fact that would make any statements not misleading. M.S.A. § 80C.13.

68. Defendants willfully and knowingly made false, misleading, unfair, and deceptive statements to the Minnesota Plaintiffs in connection with the sale of the Franchises, including the statements described herein.

69. Since purchasing the Franchises, the Minnesota Plaintiffs have learned that Defendants' statements were false, misleading, unfair, and deceptive.

70. Seva has improperly required the Minnesota Plaintiffs to assent to releases or waivers of liability under the Minnesota Franchise Act in order to make any operational



1 changes to the Franchises. Such releases or waivers are unfair, deceptive, and invalid under the  
2 Minnesota Franchise Act. M.S.A. § 80C.21.

3 71. Accordingly, Defendants have willfully and knowingly perpetrated numerous  
4 willful violations of the Minnesota Franchise Act, including violations of M.S.A. § 80C.13.  
5 The Maniatises, Comrov, Viscia, and Kittner are liable for directly or indirectly participating in  
6 violations of the Minnesota Franchise Act, whether individually or by controlling the activities  
7 of Seva.

8 72. Pursuant to M.S.A. § 80C.17, the Minnesota Plaintiffs are entitled to rescind all  
9 of their Franchises and recover damages against Defendants. The Minnesota Plaintiffs are  
10 entitled to at least \$421,200 in damages.

11 73. The Minnesota Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their damages, including  
12 punitive damages, and their attorneys' fees and costs. M.S.A. § 80C.17.

13 **D. Illinois Franchise Act Violations.**

14 74. Plaintiffs reallege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-73 above and  
15 incorporate those allegations herein.

16 75. The Franchises purchased by or assigned to On Call Enterprises and Mivas  
17 (collectively, the "Illinois-Governed Plaintiffs") are "franchises" governed by the Illinois  
18 Franchise Disclosure Act of 1987 (the "Illinois Franchise Act"), 815 ILCS 705/1 *et seq.*,  
19 because Seva sold the Franchises to the Illinois-Governed Plaintiffs in Illinois and pursuant to  
20 the choice-of-law clauses in their franchise agreements.

21 76. The Illinois Franchise Act provides that it is unlawful in connection with the  
22 offer or sale of a franchise to: (i) make any untrue statement of material fact; (ii) sell or offer to  
23 sell a franchise by means of an untrue statement of a material fact or by omitting any material  
24 fact that would make the statements not misleading; (iii) employ any device, scheme, or artifice  
25 to defraud; or (iv) engage in any act, practice, or course of business to operate as a fraud or  
26 deceit upon the purchaser. 815 ILCS 705/6.







86. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover their reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred herein pursuant to the state franchise acts cited above.

# **VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Plaintiffs pray for the following relief:

1. For rescission of Plaintiffs' Franchises.

2. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Davis and Christiana Grace for Defendants' violations of the Washington Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$540,431, plus treble damages and attorney's fees and costs.

3. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Sandhu, Randhawa, and RS Spas for Defendants' violations of the Washington Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$365,000, plus treble damages and attorney's fees and costs.

4. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Hollis for Defendants' violations of the Washington Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$79,872.16, plus treble damages and attorney's fees and costs.

5. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of the Bleicks and Beauty in Spokane for Defendants' violations of the Washington Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$251,392, plus treble damages and attorney's fees and costs.

6. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of the Kellys and Avatar2026 for Defendants' violations of the Michigan Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$237,064, plus punitive damages and attorney's fees and costs.

7. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Cuthbert, Charboneau, and Midwest Beauty for Defendants' violations of the Minnesota Franchise Act in



an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$421,200, plus punitive damages and attorney's fees and costs.

8. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of On Call Enterprises for Defendants' violations of the Illinois Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$458,559.91, plus punitive damages and attorney's fees and costs.

9. For judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, in favor of Mivas for Defendants' violations of the Illinois Franchise Act in an amount to be determined at trial, currently estimated at \$214,930.20, plus punitive damages and attorney's fees and costs.

10. For all of Plaintiffs' attorney's fees and costs incurred in this matter.

11. For interest on the entire amount of each judgment against Defendants at the statutory rate from and after the date of judgment until paid.

12. Any other relief the Court deems just and equitable.

DATED: April 12, 2017

LANE POWELL PC

By /s/ Randall P. Beighle  
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/s/ Daniel A. Kittle  
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